

species differs from Gorham's species by having the prothorax broader than long (longer than wide in *viridiaeneus*); the mouth, antennæ and palpi black and the legs dark (these parts red in *viridiaeneus*) and the sculpture of the thorax and elytra is quite different.

One specimen. San Angel, D. F., Mexico.

Type in collection of Prof. Wickham.

PRIONOSTICHAEUS nom. nov.

The above term is here proposed to replace the generic name *Prionodera* Wolc., (Publ. Field Mus., Chicago, VII, 1910, p. 396) which I find is a homonym of *Prionodera* Chev. (Dej. Cat. Col., 2nd ed., 1834), a genus of Chrysomelidae.

Three new Brazilian Micro-Lepidoptera.

By W. D. KEARFOTT, Montclair, N. J.

Anacrusis iheringi sp. n.

Exp. ♂ 25-26 mm., ♀ 28-30 mm.

Head and collar dark chocolate brown, mixed with black; face and palpi pale clay-yellow, speckled with dark brown; antennae clay-yellow, dark brown above; thorax, abdomen and legs, light clay-yellow.

Forewing ♂, pale clay-yellow, transversely finely strigulated with a darker shade, the strigulations forming faint costal dashes. On the outer half of wing, above middle is a long horizontal chocolate brown triangular streak, beginning at end of cell, its upper edge nearly reaches apex, but bends acutely downward toward middle of termen, the lower edge is broadly concave and below it is a cloud of brownish scales. This brown mark is bordered anteriorly by a broad and outwardly by a narrow silver white edging. In some specimens there is a tendency of the brown mark to become broken near its inner end. In the apex is a small white spot transversed by a narrow chocolate brown line. Cilia clay-yellow.

Hindwings light clay-yellow, with a few brown flecks in apex.

The ♀ is generally darker than the male. The triangular mark on forewing is replaced by a dot of brown at end of cell in middle of wing and half way between this dot and apex is a silvery white round spot, enclosing on its inner side a lunate spot of chocolate brown. Between these and reaching to costa the ground color is much darker, forming a quadrate costal spot.

The ♀ forewing is strongly incised between apex and middle of termen and below middle is strongly concave, in the ♂ the upper incision is much slighter and the lower half of termen is convex.

Described from one ♂ and two ♀'s from Sao Paulo, Brazil, from Dr. R. von Ihering, of the Museo Paulista, for whom the species is named (No. 10-650). Types in my collection.

Stenoma chlorina sp. n.

Exp. 24-27 mm.

Head sordid yellowish brown, face hoary white, palpi dark bronzy green with scattered white scales on upper side of both 2nd and 3rd joints; thorax light gray; abdomen light yellow, anal tuft ochreous; legs, ochreous, tarsi ringed with dark brown.

Forewing of a shining chlorina-green, the ♂ in certain lights and from certain angles, a lighter, whitish shade is visible, especially between upper edge of cell and costa, at end of cell and in a narrow terminal line. In the ♀ this white shade is permanent and parallels costa from extreme base to middle of termen; it is interrupted at middle of costa and sends a narrow curved spur to the dot at end of cell, and thence to hindmargin; it is somewhat speckled through its length by ground color; in the ♀ the terminal whitish line is much more distinct.

There is a dark brown, almost black, spot on the fold at two-fifths of wing length from base; at the end of cell is a more intense dot of the ground color, surrounded by whitish scales.

Hindwing dull ochreous brown, cilia clear yellow.

Described from six specimens from Dr. R. von Ihering, Sao Paulo, Brazil (No. 10-860); two in Meyrick's collection.

The forewings of this species are broader than the *schlackeri* group, and more nearly the shape of *sciaphilina* Z.

Stenoma dissimilis sp. n.

Exp. ♂ 17-22 mm., ♀ 23-27 mm.

Head white, suffused with lavender gray in front, face white; palpi white, with an ochreous brown spot, above, at base of 2nd joint, a suffusion of the same shade in the middle of the terminal joint; thorax gray; abdomen whitish yellow.

Forewing, ground color, pure white; the lower half of wing bounded by fold is gray, with a pinkish-lavender suffusion, its upper edge is bordered above by four quadrate spots of a darker degree of the same shade, the dorsal margin from base to middle of this patch is dull gray;

between the outer end of patch and tornus are two flatly triangular indian red spots; from the outward one arises a curved transverse line of six gray dots, paralleling the termen. Above the patch, and connecting it to the costa, at inner sixth, is a broad fascia of light brown, containing a dark brown streak at its lower edge and inner side of the upper half.

The costa is washed with pale yellow, and there are small shades of this color and gray, between costa and dorsal patch, the most prominent is a yellowish gray spot at end of cell, near costa, below it a smaller and fainter spot, and beyond the latter is a curved mark of light gray. Between the row of sub-terminal dots and termen is a curved shade of yellowish gray.

Hindwing white, inwardly shading into ochreous-white.

♀ differs from male in the dorsal patch, which is heavily overlaid with blackish brown, especially on the outer half. The shades of ochreous, red and lavender are also entirely absent.

Described from seven ♂'s and five ♀'s from Dr. R. von Ihering, Sao Paulo, Brazil (No. 10-631).

This species belongs to the *schlaegeri* group, with narrow forewing. In the ♂ there is a distinct narrow dorsal fold or roll, and in this sex the scales of the basal patch are long and specialized.

A pair in Dr. Edward Meyrick's collection, and I gratefully acknowledge his kindness in comparing this and preceding species with British Museum collections.



COURTSHIP IN TARANTULAS.—The instincts of the male tarantula change suddenly at the period of maturity. From a creature with domestic habits he develops into a vagabond. Disregarding personal danger he constructs a sperm-web into which he throws out his sperm and pumps it then into both of his palpi. In the search for the female he is entirely dependent upon his sense of touch, his sense of sight being entirely inadequate for the purpose. The courtship is therefore very short and consists in beating the female with his front legs. The danger of being hit by the fangs of the excited female is prevented by catching them with the hooks on the front legs. The coitus lasts not longer than one half minute, after which the spiders cautiously separate. A few weeks later the males die apparently a natural death.—ALEXANDER PETRUNKEVITCH.